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ESTRELLA	24.00
FIVE DIAMOND	27.00
VERY OLD TAWNY	42.00
OLDEST AND FINEST	50.00

SHERRIES

	per case.
LIGHT DRY	\$13.00
SOLEIRA	18.00
VERY PALE DRY	18.00
FULL GOLDEN	21.00
PALE DRY NUTTY	24.00
FINE OLD BROWN	36.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

Agents.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. 30

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash. Telegraphic address: PRESS. Codes: A.S.W. & Co. Ltd. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD (C)
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 26TH, 1907.

Last month, as we have already reported in our news columns, the question of the Crown Agents was again brought to the notice of the members of the House of Commons. Apparently a determined effort is to be made to force an issue, with which movement a great amount of Colonial sympathy is expected to be associated, for the matter has been shelved too long, and in ways quite inconsistent with the principles of government that were strengthened by the Ballot Act. Mr. WALKER's questions could not be argumentative—for that is unparliamentary—but they were so ingeniously framed as to throw into prominence "the unconstitutional and anomalous position" which the Crown Agents and their defenders are obliged to take up under criticism. When the same Member of Parliament was officially told, six or seven months ago, that the appointment of nominees, without examination, to positions in the Crown Agents' office was a purely domestic matter affecting and interesting only the Crown Agents themselves, it was felt that a most daring, almost insolent, challenge had been flung to those who are anxious to see this nepotistic blight on a democratic constitution done away with. Last month Mr. WALKER asked whether the SECRETARY OF STATE would, in the exercise of his general control and supervision over the conduct of the business of the Crown Agents, consider whether greater efficiency would ensue if the present system, under which appointments to the staff of

the Crown Agents' office were made by nomination and without an examination of any kind, were replaced by a system under which candidates were required to enter for a competitive examination in open competition. Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL replied that it was obviously desirable that appointments to Government services should be made either by competitive examination or by selection after standard examination, and promised that the SECRETARY OF STATE would consider whether such a reform could be conveniently effected in the system of appointment to the staff of the Crown Agents' office. But he declared that the questions connected with such a change were complex, and no decision could be taken upon them at present. Though this politician is often twitted with his youth, he has much of the acuteness of older Parliamentary hands, and he promptly "hedged" by adding the remark that it must not be assumed that the SECRETARY OF STATE admitted any lack of efficiency in the Crown Agents' department. Whether it be so admitted or not does not really matter; the condition of affairs speaks for itself. A Sikh night watchman could be provided by a humane employer with a feather bed and a blanket without admitting that he would go to sleep on duty; and a tender hearted mistress might over-feed her cat without admitting that its qualities as a mouser would deteriorate. Others would still know what to think; and unfortunately, in the case of the Crown Agents, there has been no dearth of evidence as to their lack of efficiency. But Mr. WALKER also attacked the subject on constitutional grounds. He asked the UNDER-SECRETARY whether, seeing that the funds available for the maintenance of the Crown Agents' office were drawn in part from protectores which are largely financed by grants-in-aid from the Treasury, he would arrange that the House of Commons should not again, until it had a practical and efficacious right of control, be asked to sanction expenditure that would go in part towards the maintenance of the Crown Agents' office. Face to face with this poser, the UNDER-SECRETARY was less confident, and weakly pointed out that the system provides for an audit of the accounts of grant-in-aid colonies. He apparently was able to see, what the Crown Agents' critics have never lost sight of, that such control as the SECRETARY OF STATE is supposed to exercise was unpractical and inefficient, and in that case, he said, the House of Commons would no doubt be allowed to express its opinion "upon some convenient opportunity." That reply merely pressed upon the sore; the mischief is that opportunities to discuss the Crown Agents, entrusted as they are against all constitutional procedure, do not constitutionally present themselves. They have to be searched for, almost invented; and it is manifestly improper that a department so intimately concerned with the expenditure of public money should be so protected from criticism and sheltered from investigation. The critics have found a splendid champion in Mr. WALKER, and Mr. CHURCHILL was not long in discovering that he was crossing swords with a duelist too clever for him. Mr. WALKER asked him if there were any other case in which grants of public money were made without the corresponding right of public control. Unwilling to admit, what the question clearly made evident, that the case of the Crown Agents presented an exception to all rules, the UNDER-SECRETARY mumbled an evasive answer, for the purpose of which the public had to wait the appearance of Hansard. Finally, Mr. WALKER raised the question of the consulting engineers' fees, and asked whether the consulting engineers to the Crown Agents had anything to gain by recommending the construction of railways; whether they, or their representatives, were employed and received remuneration for their services in connection with the construction of railways which had been undertaken upon their recommendation; and if so, what had been the amount of their remuneration from this source during the last ten years, how was it assessed, and from what fund or funds had it been paid? Mr. CHURCHILL replied that the consulting engineers employed on behalf of the Crown Colony and Protectorate Governments advised only on such schemes as were referred for their advice by the Colonial Governments with the sanction of the SECRETARY OF STATE. They did not recommend schemes in any other sense than that they stated the merits or demerits of any project upon which they were called upon to advise, from an engineering point of view. Should the SECRETARY OF STATE decide that any scheme should be carried

out, after the consulting engineers had advised, their further advice was, if advice was necessary, utilised in connection with its execution. The course followed was the ordinary practice whenever professional advice in any branch was sought either by Governments or by private individuals. How far it might be possible or expedient to furnish a return of the nature desired, required, he urged, further consideration. In order to stimulate such "further consideration," Mr. WALKER at once gave notice that the return would be asked for. We are still waiting for that return, and most anxious to give it what publicity we may, when it does come.

The French Mail of the 25th December was delivered in London on the 23rd inst.

H.E. The Governor will be at home on Thursday, January 31st, from 4.30 to 6 p.m. at Government House.

An officer of the Salvation Army, in the uniform of his order, attracted considerable attention in the streets of the city yesterday.

The first plague case for this year was reported yesterday. It was a Chinese in Lee Yuen Street West, and ended fatally.

The Civil Service Cooperative Store is to be opened at Beaconfield Arcade on March 25th. Members of the Army, Navy and Police force are eligible to become shareholders.

Flags flying from the Douglas steamer *Latian* and the figures "600" displayed announced that the vessel yesterday celebrated the completion of its sixth hundred trip to the coast ports.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday, 26th January 1907:—

March..... "Light of Foot"..... Latham
Valse..... "Tresser d'Amour"..... Walden
Grand Selection..... "Fiancée"..... Wagner
Air (from *Stabat Mater*)..... "Coyne"..... Rossini
Overture..... "Le Maçon"..... Auber
Ein Albanuslied..... "Wagner
Selection..... "Hobanin Girl"..... Balfe
Two Steps..... "Hip Scotch"..... Eubank
Regimental Marches.....
God bless the Prince of Wales.
God save the King.

DINNER MENU:—Hors d'Oeuvres—Tartlets à la Russe. Soup—Mock Turtle. Fish—Smoked Grouper and Egg Sauce. Entrees—Veal Cutlets and Green Peas, Pigeon Pouter à la Provençale, Devilled Eggs, Curry—Or Brain, Joints, &c.—Roast Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish, Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce, Boiled Leg of Mutton and Capers Sauce, Cold Bolognese Sauce and Tomato Salad, Swiss—Toast Frying, Gooseberry Pie and Custard, Fly Cake, Cheese, Strawberries, Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

The prospect of an unsatisfactory result of the German elections from the point of view of the Government appears to have formed the subject of serious consideration. The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that there are two main lines of opinion on this question. There are those who think that in the event of an adverse result of the elections the present Imperial Chancellor or his successor would accept the inevitable and would continue to make the best of the Parliamentary situation. There are others, and their numbers are very great, who share the opinion of the well-known Radical Dr. Barth and regard the dissolution as "the beginning of a period of constitutional crisis which will extend over many years and will either end in a deep slough of reaction or in the establishment of real modern constitutionalism." Notwithstanding the Government's semi-official repudiation of a policy of repeated dissolutions it is noteworthy that the *Oologne Gazette* discusses on the basis of the letter of the Constitution the possibility of obtaining supplies and arranging for necessary expenditure while the Reichstag is not sitting. We may call special attention to the illuminating comments of our Hamburg correspondent.

The following is the text of the address which was last month being signed by some hundreds of his fellow-countrymen and others, to be sent from the Principality to the Rev. Dr. Griffith John, the well-known Welsh missionary of China:

"To the Reverend Griffith John, D.D.

"We, the undersigned being some of the workers at, and the visitors to, the Great Missionary Exhibition held in Wrexham, desire to very heartily congratulate you on the jubilee of your work as a missionary of the Cross in China. We would acknowledge with deep gratitude to God your manifold works of faith and labours of love in the extension of Christ's Kingdom amongst the Chinese.

"As a preacher of the Word, as a translator of the Scriptures, as an evangelist by the pen, as a great Christian leader, you have been permitted in the Providence of God to play a great part in the spread of the Gospel in China. We rejoice that God has spared you so long to carry on your work of winning China for Christ, and we pray that you may have the joy of returning to the land of your adoption to continue your glorious work. We thank you for your kind interest in our exhibition, which, we trust, under the blessing of God, may be the means of arousing the churches of Wales to a deeper sense of their responsibilities to the heathen world.

"Assuring you of our esteem and affection, and praying that God's richest and most abundant blessing may rest upon you—and that you may have light at evening time.—We are, dear Dr. John, yours very sincerely,

Sanitary Inspector, Coyah proceeded against seven natives, six women and one man, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court yesterday, on a charge of overcrowding. The defendants were convicted and fines amounting to \$22.50 were inflicted.

The Hawaiian Medical Association have proposed the enactment of legislation requiring applicants for permission to practise medicine in Hawaii to pass examinations in English. At present many Japanese applicants insist that the examination shall be conducted in their cases in the Japanese language. The existing law on the subject is indefinite.

It fell to the lot of a certain provincial Lady Mayoresa, "M.A.P." says, to receive a number of members of the Royal Family and show them round some newly-opened institution. On entering the building they were asked to sign their names in the visitors' book. They did so in the usual style for royalty—Maid, Beatrice, Patricia, and so on. When it came to the turn of the Lady Mayoresa to sign, she looked at the royal signatures with some surprise. Evidently the latest fashion, she thought. Best to follow suit. So she signed below the others—Eliza.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATION IN HONGKONG.

There is no Scotsman about whom more has been written and said than Robert Burns. According to the temperament of the individual, he is either the subject of praise or reproach and this loveable debatable character will doubtless continue to inspire eloquent eulogies and provoke bitter condemnation "wherever Scotsmen gather." Burns was indeed a true prophet when he said before his death that he would be more thought of a hundred years thence. Now Burns' worship is a cult which many men outside of those who speak the "auld Scots tongue" are glad to profess, and as the anniversary of his birth comes round each year there is a spirit of pious rivalry oratory that is not all the east Lord Rosbery has suggested.

Though the Scotch colony in Hongkong is large and the admirers of the bard are consequently numerous, the celebration of "the 25th" is more temperate than might be expected. There is no Burns' Club here but the St. Andrew's Society are not unmindful of their duty. They help to perpetuate the "immortal memory" by a concert, which is always a popular event, as the sweet songs of the bard artistically interpreted by local singers appeal to a much wider audience than those who claim Scottish birth or parentage.

St. George's Hall was well filled last night on the occasion of the Scotch concert promoted by the St. Andrew's Society in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Scotland's national bard. A portrait of Burns occupied the place of honour on the platform and above it was the lion rampant. Mr. Hough, the president, was supported by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sheehan and other leading members of the Society. The programme opened with a Scotch Medley by the Band of the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, the variety of airs, from mournful to martial, being played in such a manner as roused the warm emotions of the auditors. Equally pleasing was the "Reminiscences of Scotland" in the second part. Mr. R. H. Baxter added to his reputation as a soloist by his sympathetic rendering of that pathetic song by Burns "My Nannie's Awa," for which he was deservedly encored, responding with "O'er the airts" and bringing out his happier sentiment very artistically. Mrs. G. H. Edwards contributed "Bonnie Mary of Argyll" and "Callie Harris" for which she was heartily applauded, and Mrs. David Wood sang "Ye Banks and Braes" and "Ye shall walk in silk attire." Mr. Joki was a *persona grata*, his violin solos being appreciated as usual, while Mr. E. Sutherland proved himself an excellent exponent of the humorous in song, recitation, and story. Mrs. A. G. Gordon made a welcome re-appearance and essayed the Scottish national anthem very successfully, though it has to be admitted that "Scots wha hae" needs a robust resonant voice to give it its full effect. Her rich voice was heard to better advantage in that plaintive song of the exile "My ain folk." Mr. Ballouch's rendering of "Willie's Gane to Melville Castle" was delightful, and in reply to an encore he sang "The Bonnie Earl of Moray." His "Scotch the Fiddler" rendered with spirit and telling effect, was also encored. The feature of the second part of the programme was the trio "Willie bowed a peck o' meat" by Messrs. R. H. Baxter, J. C. Gow and L. Broughall. The favourite bachelors' chorus was illustrated with dramatic ability, and needless to say the audience enjoyed both the singing and the acting. Mrs. Baxter played the accompaniments for this and for her husband's solo, while Mr. E. L. Chapman acted as accompanist throughout. A successful concert was brought to a close with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, January 25th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

FIRE INSURANCE CLAIM.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff in the action—Lai Sui Win v. Union Fire Insurance Company, Limited—and said he had to make a motion which was made *ex-parte* of the judgment and was supported by an affidavit which would show his Lordship the reason for moving *ex-parte*. The actual motion was that judgment might be entered in that action for plaintiff for \$4,854.30 and costs. The affidavit by Mr. E. A. Harding was read in which it was stated that plaintiff claimed from the defendants the amount stated in respect of the loss sustained by him through fire and which was proportionately covered by a fire insurance policy in that Company. It will be remembered that defendants agreed to be bound by the decision in the action heard before his Lordship and a special jury, in which the name plaintiff proceeded against the North German Fire Insurance Company to recover a certain sum under a fire insurance policy. In that action judgment was given in favour of plaintiff. Defendants' reply to Mr. Harding's letter was that they did not intend to instruct counsel. Judgment for plaintiff with costs was accordingly entered.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China str. *Namsang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst., at 5 p.m.
The C.P.E. str. *Empress of China* left Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.
The Boston S.S. Co.'s str. *Shamout* arrived at Manila on the 24th inst. She leaves Manila on the 26th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on the 28th inst.
The N.Y.K. str. *Tokio Maru* (Bombay Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 25th inst., and is expected here on the 28th inst.
The str. *Zander* left Singapore on Thursday, the 24th inst., and is due here on or about Thursday, the 31st inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably over the E. coast of China and W. Japan.
A shallow depression has passed over the E. coast of China moving Eastward. It lies now off the N.W. coast of Japan. Pressure is highest over Central China.
Gradients are slight in the South, and moderate N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood... E. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel... N.E. winds, moderate.
South coast of China, 0.00
Hongkong and Lamook... Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between... Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Haizan... Same as No. 1.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

WILLIAM WHITELEY MURDERED.

LONDON, January 25th.
William Whiteley, the "Universal Provider," has been murdered by a man said to be his son.

WINTER SEVERITY.

LONDON, January 25th.
The severe cold is unabated.

MORE DREADNOUGHTS.

LONDON, January 25th.
The United States has decided to build two vessels of the *Dreadnought* type.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE JAMAICA EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, January 23rd.
The Mansion House fund has reached £25,000, of which £15,000 has been wired to Jamaica.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

LONDON, January 23rd.
Mr. Root, the guest of the Canadian Club in Ottawa, in a speech, said that the difficulties between Canada and the United States were insignificant compared with the fact that both had lived in peace for ninety years.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

LONDON, January 23rd.
Count Gallina has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Tokyo.

EARTHQUAKES IN SUMATRA.

LONDON, January 23rd.
A Hague official notification states that on the 11th inst., the island of Simulu almost disappeared; 1,500 persons lost their lives and violent earthquakes occurred daily.

JAPANESE LABOURERS IN CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, January 23rd.
The immigration Commissioner in San Francisco under instructions from Washington, has forbidden the landing of 200 Japanese labourers from Honolulu.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

LONDON, January 23rd.
The *Times* says that Saionji's speech commands, both in substance and form, the admiration of Japan's European allies, as well as gratification at the growing solidity of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is felt in Great Britain that the strength of the alliance makes both parties earnestly desire an attitude of lasting friendship and goodwill towards a third Power in Asia, and urges a cordial understanding with Russia as the best means of maintaining peace.

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South coast of China, 0.00
Hongkong and Lamook... Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between... Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Haizan... Same as No. 1.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. KOWLOON.

A match will take place to-day at the H.K.C.C. ground, commencing at 1.15 p.m., between the Club and Kowloon.
The following will represent the H.K.C.C.:—W. C. D. Turner, H. W. Woodward, A. R. C. Mackay, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, R. E. O. Bird, N. H. Rutherford, E. A. Fowler, R. A. B. Ponsbury, Capt. Miller, 3rd Mid., Capt. Thompson, 3rd Mid., and Dr. C. Forsyth.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. "A" v. B.S.A.

The following will represent the "A" team in the league match on the naval ground (by kind permission) this afternoon at 2.15 p.m.:—T. C. Gray, Comm. Colomb, R.N., Lt. Dodgson, R.N., S. Robinson, R.N.R., S. Moore, H. H. Taylor, F. Bevington, A. Mackenzie, A. S. Cobden, J. H. Chalmers and P. Jacks.

CIVIL SERVICE v. R.E.

The following team has been selected to represent the Civil Service:—H. T. Jackson (Capt.), Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, F. A. Bidean, E. B. Reed, G. A. Woodcock, P. R. Adams, L. E. Brett, P. T. Lambie, A. J. Jordan, E. W. Dawson and A. N. Other.

CIVIL SERVICE "A" v. PARSER C.C.

The following team has been selected to represent the Civil Service "A":—C. Chawley, G. Pile, W. Gast, A. Cooper, G. Hoggarth, A. Tucker, D. Willis, L. Bolton, G. Badcock, G. Cole and C. W. Brett.

POLICE v. CRAIGENGOWER.

This league match takes place on the Police ground at Happy Valley, starting at 2.15 p.m. to-day. The Police team is composed of Wodehouse, King, Langley, Kern, McHardy, Kent, Phil, Winter, Edwards, Fowler and Apel. Reserves: Davis and Foley. Umpire: Withers.

The following will represent Craigengower:—L. E. Lammer (Capt.), E. Bass, A. O. Brown, M. E. Asger, L. A. Ross, E. Irving, E. S. Ford, R. B. Cooper, S. E. Green, G. Evans and H. Hunter. Reserves: P. Postonje.

HONGKONG FARMER C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

On Civil Service pitch, at Happy Valley, to-day at 2.30 p.m., the following will represent the Farmer C.C.:—F. J. Canga (Capt.), J. D. Norris, B. P. Tavadia, B. A. Tanapore, M. Bezonje, J. H. Bezonje, S. B. Bottiwalla, L. R. Captain, R. Jeewanjee, C. B. Mownawalla and P. P. Nalladurga. Umpire: A. B. Aravia. Scorer: A. B. Khanna.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the League table up to date:—

CLUB.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Percentage.
Hongkong Police	9	6	2	1	19	70.37
Craigengower	10	5	3	2	17	56.66
H.K.C.C. "A"	10	5	4	1	16	53.33
Civil Service	8	4	1	3	15	62.50
Kowloon	10	2	6	2	8	26.66
Army Staff	10	2	6	2	8	26.66
B.S.A.	9	6	1	3	22	77.77
R.E.	9	7	2	2	23	77.77

3 points = a win.
1 point = a draw.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Matches to be played to-day (Saturday) Rugby Club and Royal Engineers on the Club ground at 3.45.

HONGKONG RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following have been selected to play for the Hongkong Rugby Football Club against the R.E. in the tie for the Challenge shield on Saturday, January 26th. Kick off 3.45 p.m. sharp. The Club will play in Club jerseys.

Goal, J. Clark; Backs, C. M. Preshaw and G. L. Jetham; Half-backs, H. Hancock, F. C. Hall and G. J. Lecky; Forwards, N. S. Forbes, B. F. C. Master, J. McG. Taylor, T. E. Pearce and A. O. Lung.

Royal Engineers:—Slute; Headwood and Boardmore; Payne, Forsyth, and Hamblin; Turner, Lieut. Ogilvie, Hasley, Amphlett and Davies.—Linesman Lee, Cpl. Harrell.

Eng. Lieut. Forbes will officiate as referee. R.A.M.C. and Lusitano F.C. meet at 3 p.m. on military ground, Happy Valley.

Q.M. Sgt. English, 3rd Middlesex Regt. will referee.

Teams: R.A.M.C.—Atkins, White and Stanley; Smith, Wharton and Grimesall; Johnson, Coop, Primer, Jones and Davis.

Lusitano—F. da Silva; L. G. Cordeiro, J. C. Barreto; J. M. Victor, P. da Rosa and H. Hyndman; R. C. da Silva, A. G. V. Ribeiro, L. A. Ozerio, A. V. Barros and E. Hyndman.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Friday, January 25th.

BEFORE LIEUT. C. W. BECKWITH, R.N., (HARBOUR MASTER).

TWO MUCH WHISTLE.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 24th.

ITALIAN-CHINESE AMENITIES.
At 11 a.m. yesterday Viceroy Chou Fu called on Commandatore Volpielli (who had arrived a few hours before), Italian Consul-General, at the Victoria Hotel. His Excellency was accompanied by Lo Tso-tai. After the usual courtesies the Viceroy returned direct to his yamen. Comm. Volpielli will return the call on the 25th instant, and will be accompanied by Baron Novellis, (Captain of the Cruiser Marco-Polo), and a suite of Italian officers. Baron Novellis was until lately Commodore of the Italian Squadron in the Far East and hailed down his flag only when he left Shanghai.

On the 25th instant Comm. Volpielli, Baron Novellis and suite will call on the Tartar General, the 24th and 25th instant being Court mourning days (anniversaries of deaths of members of the present dynasty) no salutes can be fired, and consequently, the Tartar General cannot receive them on those days. Baron Novellis has been specially requested by the Italian Legation at Peking to call upon H.E. the Viceroy.

AN AMERICAN APPOINTMENT.

Viceroy Chou Fu has appointed the Honourable Stephen W. Nickerson (Imperial Chinese Consul at Boston, Mass., U.S.A.) as Director General of the Chinese Commercial Intelligence Bureau for the United States. Cablegrams have been sent to Washington and to the Wai-wu-pu announcing the appointment.

TRANSFER RUMOUR CONTRADICTION.

Local authorities have received telegrams from Peking stating that the rumour of the transfer of Viceroy Chou Fu and the high officials is without foundation. It states that H.E. Chou Fu's second son has been promoted to Salt Comptroller of Cheong Lo in the Chih Province. All the local officials called on His Excellency and offered their congratulations.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A private meeting was held at the Kwong Chai Hospital by the gentry of the nine charitable institutions (Viceroy Shun's clique of Directors of the Yue-Hai Railway Company). Lo Kwai Wai was elected to preside as chairman. The following resolutions were passed and enthusiastically adopted:

(1) Telegrams to be sent to H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Governor Pong Hung-shu and the Bureau of Posts and Communications to the effect that the accounts of the railway company had been audited and found satisfactory. It having been discovered that Young Sai-ngam and Chan Kang-yu are foreign subjects, it was decided to ignore them as shareholders of the company. Their idea is to invest all the railway funds in foreign banks and to engage lawyers to interfere in the matter. Should those foreign banks fail, what shall we do? It is plain that their intention is to borrow some foreigner's name and grasp all the money. It is through our integrity and power that the company was floated and now they are endeavouring to undo what was done by us. This has agitated the feelings of the general public.

(2) To elect 10 persons who will sign a petition which will be presented to Viceroy Chou Fu and if any of the signatories were to be arrested and imprisoned a sum of \$20 will be paid to his or their family as maintenance allowance. These funds will be subscribed by the guild to which he belongs. If any one of the 10 persons be arrested, all the others will join together in issuing expressions to close all the gates in the city and to get the representatives of all the guilds to proceed to the yamen where the person is detained.

(3) To issue a notification stating that the railway company decided to ignore Young Sai-ngam and Chan Kang-yu as shareholders of the company. The employees of the Kwong Chai Hospital will be authorized to post these notifications in the city and if any of them should be arrested by the police and imprisoned a sum of \$15 will be paid to the family as maintenance allowance. The representatives will a priori proceed to the yamen and will ask the officials if they have recommended imprisonment all the people. We will uphold our position with an iron hand and resist to the end. With regard to the expenses for cubing we will now all subscribe to it.

(4) To boycott some of the local newspapers as we now boycott all American goods. We will post notices at our doors giving the names of those newspapers which we will boycott. We have information (see below) a list of people said to have been bribed, the amounts being stated, and the officials blamed. We should not deter or fear in taking proceedings against these officials.

(5) To boycott the police. The police are supported by the mercenary of the yamen. We will refuse to permit them to patrol our streets and will refuse to pay police tax. Henceforth we will engage soldiers to protect us.

THE "CRAIK CHILDREN'S FUND."

We publish by request of Mr. R. H. Baxter, the Hon. Sec. of the Kowloon Dock Reading Club, the following further list of subscribers to this fund—Amount previously acknowledged—\$1,666.00. Messrs. T. Skinner \$25.00, J. Smith \$50.00, W. J. Ratney \$25.00, T. News \$10.00, J. McLaughlin \$10.00, Joseph Clalland \$10.00, J. E. Hunsen \$5.00, A. Nicholson \$10.00, D. Hartley \$10.00, J. Fischer \$5.00, A. Miller \$2.00, J. Ramsey \$5.00, D. Neilson \$10.00, W. Ramsey \$20.00, W. G. Humphreys & Co. \$20.00, Chas. A. Grupp & Co. \$25.00, Robert Hunter \$5.00, J. Gillespie \$5.00, British Antifouling Co. Ltd., London, per Messrs. Hoyer & Co. \$50.00, E. Schwarzkopf \$50.00, Mr. and Mrs. Pithie \$50.00, G. S. Webb \$5.00, G. Gordon \$50.00, D. Purves \$5.00, Lane, Crawford & Co. \$100.00, W. Nicholson \$25.00, W. Watson \$10.00, Ah Chee \$10.00, Ah Kee \$10.00, Ah Chung \$20.00, Ma Wong \$5.00, Ah Foon \$5.00, Ah Soo \$1.00, Hung Kwong \$1.00, Tak Joe Hing \$5.00, Ah Wai \$5.00, Ah Man \$2.00, Ma Cheung \$5.00, Ma Fan \$10.00, Ah Koo \$5.00, Ah Fook \$2.00, Hum Hoi \$2.00, Kwong Hing \$2.00, Tai Lee \$2.00, F. S. G. Sing Lee \$2.00, Ah Hing \$5.00, Ah Sheng \$5.00, Chan Sing \$5.00, Hung Mau \$20.00, Ah Choi \$10.00, Ah Hop \$5.00, Ah Ngan \$5.00, Lam Ping \$5.00, Ling Chai \$1.00, Lam Kum \$1.00, Ah Chung \$5.00, Ah Yoon \$5.00, Kah Yuen \$5.00, Ah Wore \$5.00, Ah Sing \$5.00, Sing \$5.00, Hoong Fat \$5.00, J. Hand \$10.00, E. S. \$100.00. Total \$2,590.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December 24th.

PAPAL INFLUENCE IN GERMANY.
Although as a rule I try to steer clear of politics in my letters I consider the dissolution of the Reichstag last week of sufficient importance to justify a few words of comment more especially as the English papers seem to attribute the defeat of the Government on the supplementary estimates for the war in South Africa by a narrow majority of seven, to growing discontent with the personal rule of the Kaiser, in which I believe them to be mistaken. That discontent exists to some extent, I will not attempt to deny, but a glance at the division list shows that the opponents consisted chiefly of the Roman Catholic party, known as the Centre, the Socialists and a few of the extreme radicals and the Poles. The last named, like the Irish, are always ready to vote against a government that declines to countenance their separatist schemes, whilst the Centre have but one object in view, the establishment of the supremacy of their Church in the state, to achieve which they try to exact fresh concessions "in majorem Dei gloriam" for any support they may give. How far this practice of a quid pro quo is carried by Rome is illustrated by the account now widely circulated in the press of negotiations about a former army bill, when the Pope, having been asked by the German Government to bring pressure to bear on the Centre, demanded 5,000 francs for his good offices; Prince Hohenzollern, who was then at the head of affairs and from the unpublished part of whose Memoirs the story is said to be taken, advised the Kaiser to grant the amount, but not to pay it, until the bill had been definitely passed and in the meantime to send a valuable jewel as an earnest. The Centre naturally much increased, pronounced the whole story to be a fabrication, but as a Bishop's ring was a gem of great price was actually presented to the Pope at the time by the German ambassador and as so far no official denial has been received either from Rome or Berlin it looks as if there were some truth in the story.

AND SOCIALISTIC.

The Socialists again oppose on principle most measures brought forward by the government. It is a perpetual trial of strength, for they, much as the Labour party at home, aim at nothing less than to become the paramount rulers of the country. The "control of the purse strings" may be an effective way to go to the hustings with, but it ill conceals the lukewarm patriotism and narrow-mindedness with which the "Reds" and the "Blacks," as they are called, have for years obstructed colonial enterprise and have, by refusing to grant adequate funds, hampered the development of the German possessions abroad. It is chiefly owing to them that the construction of railways in the colonies has been delayed and it can admit of no doubt that but for the absence of the necessary facilities of transport in South-west Africa the rebellion would have been suppressed before now and the troops engaged been spared much suffering. By again declining to vote the money required for the continuation of the existing line of railway and by insisting on the withdrawal of part of the expeditionary corps in the face of the unanimous opinion of the military experts, they have aroused the indignation of all true patriots and the attempt to rake up old colonial scandals, which careful investigation has long since proved either devoid of foundation or else much exaggerated, has aggravated their offence. There is a general opinion that party differences should be set aside for the time and that, conservatives, national liberals, anti-semites and the smaller liberal factions, should join hands in making a stand against the common enemy, but whether they are prepared to do so, appears exceedingly doubtful. It would be idle for me to enter further into the subject as by the time this reaches you, the result of the elections, which are fixed for January 25th, with second ballots where such should be necessary about the middle of February, will have been ascertained to every part of the world. Still, for the sake of comparison, it may be interesting to note the number of votes cast by the different parties on the last occasion in 1903. The population of the empire at that time amounted in round numbers to 55,400,000 souls, of which about 12 millions were in possession of the franchise; of these about 9 millions went to the poll, viz.

3,040,771 social democrats
1,875,273 members of the Centre
1,317,411 national liberals
948,448 Ger. ant. conservatives
331,494 German imperialists
243,230 united liberals
538,206 liberal Volkspartei
347,784 Poles
244,543 anti-semites

the remainder belonging to the other small parties in the state. Of the three million electors that abstained from voting probably very few belonged, owing to the strict party discipline enforced by their leaders, to the Centre or the socialist party. It may therefore be safely asserted that with fewer abstentions the result would have been a different one. Since that time the population has increased to close on 61 millions, of which, taking the above proportion of 23 per cent, about 13½ millions would be entitled to vote. The greater therefore the number of indifferents that can be brought to the poll, the better the chances will be for the patriotic parties. Herein Hamburg, I am sorry to say, the socialists are in such an overwhelming majority that a change in the representation is hardly to be expected.

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A LINK OF EMPIRE.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

On March 10th, 1869, at Willis's Rooms, the inaugural dinner took place of what was then named the Colonial Society. Among the distinguished men who attended the names of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, is the one most familiar to a short-memoried generation. Of these gathered on that occasion hardly one is now left. With peculiar distinction Mr. Henry Johnson, the American Minister, was a guest at the evening and "The Prosperity of the United States" was the toast first drunk after that of "Her Majesty the Queen."

The speeches which followed are of unusual interest to day, especially when viewed in the broad light and improved perspective which even a third of a century gives to history. This was a period in which the Little Englander, too common to excite notice, had hardly yet realised his political mission. In 1869 such ideas as "imperial organisation" and "Colonial nationalism" which are now almost commonplace, would have been regarded as revolutionary in character. Several provinces of Canada, in this country, had just received a Constitution, but the majority of the men who advocated that step regarded it as merely another stage on the road to separation. Goldwin Smith had, in season, and out of season, preached his doctrine of disintegration with far-reaching effect: the Permanent Under Secretary of the Colonial Department, known later as Lord Blofield, was decidedly favourable to this policy, as shown by an article in the *Nineteenth Century* published in 1877; even Sir George Cornwall Law's could see no remedy for an unsatisfactory condition of affairs save amputation. The great alternative seemed to most men to be a choice between the old "plantation" theory of colonies and the new "imperial" policy. In view of this state of public opinion the presence of a group of men at Willis's Rooms to seek a new bond to bind Colonies and Mother Country argued in them a spirit of Imperialism greater, perhaps, than they themselves were aware of. Darker days were yet to come, when the "burden of Empire" was denounced on many sides, but the seed born fruit which though it lay quiescent for a time, never altogether withered.

To realise the general political outlook of the speakers at this banquet we must remember that it was still necessary for a United States Minister to remind his British audience that "although there may be considerable evidence of unkindness in the United States towards the Mother Country," yet they still "retained a fixed and determined love and admiration" for her in the hearts of sober and reflecting Americans! Mr. Reverdy Johnson added that, although the United States was "not now the owner of colonies," there was nothing in her Constitution to prevent her becoming so, either by conquest or by treaty, and he hinted that in time to come some of the British Colonies, even the Stars and Stripes and a government as free and liberal as under the Union Jack. While the first part of his speech induced the belief that Mr. Johnson was as much in advance of his average contemporaries as the far-sighted gentleman who founded the Colonial Society, the last (with its obvious reference to the United States) was received with a more reserved and guarded approval. The then new title of "Dominion," called "Our North American Colonies" is an illustration of how time changes and yet brings all things to pass. After the date to 1869 and we at once think not of Canada but of the Caribbean.

The speeches at this banquet are of singular interest to-day. Mr. Gladstone's remarks on the subject of the Department (in which he had worked thirty years before), the very atmosphere of which was pervaded by the disembodied spirit of "Mr. Mother Country"; Sir George Cartier's brave attempt to explain Canadian nationalism, without wounding the susceptibilities of prejudiced Britons, and his challenge to the United States as to the freedom of the Colonies; the reminder by Mr. Childers that sea-power and the Colonies are intimately connected ("Ships, Colonies and Commerce" is a more old trust in our country) and that the sea is the connecting link and not a barrier between the sons of a sea-going race—all these long-forgotten speeches, these syllables which rang on the far and prelude of the future, are now as fresh and cold as the day they were spoken. They repay the attention of the historical student who cares to trace the grand dynamic forces of the century to their mustered origin.

I like to think that this dinner and the many meetings that followed it have helped to make history. It is certain that many of the thoughts and ideas expressed at that gathering have been crystallised and developed, and it may be found to-day in the shape of a national policy or a great Imperial movement. The little society formed under such happy auspices was allowed a few months later to assume the prefix Royal, and, for convenience sake, altered its name to the Royal Colonial Institute. It was not the first attempt in this direction. A little Colonial society which lived only five years was founded as early as 1837 and in 1855 an Australian association was formed which, after an existence of seven years, left hardly a trace save some books and documents which were later handed over to the Colonial Institute. In the early days of its existence the Institute was obliged to quarter itself in a humble office in a shop in the Strand but after 1869 it had found its legs. In 1875 the president was the present King, then Prince of Wales, and in 1882 a Royal charter was granted. To-day it has a building which cost £20,000 and a freehold site to the tune of £30,000, fully paid for.

The initial idea of the foundation was to provide a centre for the scattered possessions of the British Crown, and India was included with the Colonies. A place of meeting for all overseas Britons and others interested in the Empire Beyond the Seas, a reading-room, library, and museum devoted to Indian and Colonial subjects—these were the main features of the scheme. The reading of papers and discussions on Colonial and Indian subjects (especially avoiding anything tending towards party politics) and the undertaking of scientific literary, or statistical investigation were expansions of the main idea. Briefly, the Royal Colonial Institute was to take the place in the Colonial and Indian field that the Royal Geographical and Royal Societies held in geography and science.

It must be said at once that these rather too comprehensive aims have not all been realised. The inclusion of the Indian Empire with the Colonies is open to obvious objections. Some subsidiary portions of this field are covered by the Asiatic Society and the East India Association, but India still lacks a representative institution in London worthy of her place in the Empire and the varied problems she presents. The Imperial Institute has a so-called museum, but the Colonial Institute Museum has never materialised, although serious efforts have been made, in which the name of Dr. Forbes Watson, who actually spent some £5,000 out of a modest private fortune, should not be forgotten. It is therefore quite probable that Mr. Mohammed Ali will wisely submit to accomplished facts and not antagonise the Constitution promulgated by his father.

The Colonial Institute to-day is more of a social and educational influence than anything else, but in this direction its work is extremely important and useful. It possesses a library quite unique in its way and admirably organised for the purposes of the student of Colonial affairs. In 1873 there were only 300 volumes; to-day there are 70,000, covering every possible field of interest, or research in the Colonies and brought up to date in admirable catalogues. The Institute is prepared to answer the queries of members on all subjects of Colonial interest, nor is it niggardly in this respect to outsiders. Congressmen or Americans can be seen in the reading-rooms engaged on research, and many important works could hardly have been completed without the facilities thus offered. The reading-rooms also supply files of all the leading Colonial papers, and these are sent to the British Museum, which, without this provision, would be deprived of an important aid to the historical and political student. The British Museum itself has a Colonial and an Indian section, but for obvious reasons the Institute library is far easier of access, and is much more complete and up to date, including not only English and American books on Colonial topics, but French and German works and those printed in the Colonies, as well as Blue-books, Gazettes, proceedings of societies, review and magazine articles, and Colonial directories and handbooks. In fact, this remarkable library is a triumph of completeness and deserves a wider fame than its quiet, unostentatious work has as yet commanded. It is one of the faults of our educational system that few men have learnt how to use a library, the admirable object-lessons in this subject given in the United States being almost an unknown quantity to our pedagogues. Were this not the case this library, which is far more appreciated by our home people, and a far greater number of politicians and writers who are in the habit of lubricating on Colonial topics would take advantage of the facilities offered to gain a deeper insight into their subject.

The meetings held at intervals during the year, when very interesting papers are sometimes read, do not command such influential audiences as their importance would warrant, but, such as they are, are held in the monthly journal, reaching a far wider audience than that gathered in the room, and of recent times good reports of these meetings have appeared in the Press and have sometimes given rise to public discussions. The audience exercised in this way is far-reaching and growing.

Since the jubilee year it has been quite a fashionable occupation to entertain some of the Colonials who are "home" for a time, and good work has been done by the Victoria League and the other bodies, but the Colonial Institute provides something far more useful than a social gathering. All day and every day its doors are open, and the Colonial, who by the payment of a very small subscription is free to enter, finds apart from the reading-room the comforts of a club and a sympathetic greeting if he wishes to make himself known. He cannot get drink or food, except after hours, but the absence of this convenience is perhaps compensated for by the welcome absence of all ceremony. The number of Fellows of the Institute, resident and non-resident is over 4,800, and reached the high-water mark in Coronation year, when many Colonials joined temporarily while on a visit home. The membership ought to be much larger, and undoubtedly would be if the efforts of the Institute were only better known.

There is a general feeling among all thoughtful men that this is a most critical period in our Imperial development, and a tendency is noticeable, especially among some of our younger men (who do not remember an earlier and darker period), to take a somewhat pessimistic view of the future. The great ideal of Imperial unity seems to be regarded as a Utopian impossibility, and yet it is surely more nearly sight now than in the years which saw the birth of the Royal Colonial Institute. Lord Milner, in his splendid confessions of faith at Wolverhampton and Manchester, has given us the definition of a sane and thoughtful Imperialism, and, moreover, has shown us that all who profess to hold the creed of non-resistance are in a false position, and that the world would look round for opportunities of forging new links and strengthening old ones to bind the scattered States of the Empire together.

This is the spirit which animated the little band whose first meeting has been described, and in the far from ostentatious building in Northumberland-avenue which is now the home of the Institute, a new era of Imperialism is in the right direction, a piece of constructive statecraft, a solid brick in the fabric of "Empire." The possibilities of the Royal Colonial Institute are by no means realised, nor has it nearly reached the limits of its usefulness.—ARCHIBALD R. COLVINGHAM, in the Times.

THE PERSIAN SUCCESSION.

In an article published in the *Peacock* Lloyd dealing with the succession in Persia, Professor Vambery, the well-known authority on Oriental matters, discloses a hitherto unknown fact of considerable importance. He says that the heir-presumptive, Prince Mohammed Ali Mirza, Governor of Azerbaijan, is a man of outspoken reactionary and anti-liberal tendencies, who entertains a great aversion to the constitutional concessions made by his father, the dying Shah, to the people. It has not been known in Europe that soon after the promulgation of the Constitution a reactionary movement was founded at Tabriz, the residence of Prince Mohammed Ali, consisting entirely of Molahs who loudly declared that a Constitution and a Parliament were strictly contrary to the Koranic law, and, being imitations of the infidel Occident, were obnoxious to every faithful believer. A statement which, by the way, is absolutely untrue. In order to lend to this assertion the weight of religion, the Prince, the originator of this association of Molahs, caused a special mission to be sent to Kerbela, the great religious centre of Shiite Mohammedanism, in order to obtain a "fatwa" supporting the anti-constitutional movement.

A "fatwa" is a decision of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, in which the ruler is subject as much as any other Mohammedan. The whole anti-constitutional movement has been set on foot, and is being constantly nourished by the heir-presumptive. The Persian people, however, are described by Professor Vambery as embracing constitutionalism as their great hope of deliverance from Asiatic despotism. Nevertheless, Professor Vambery does not anticipate serious trouble after the Shah's death, provided England and Russia are honest in their intention of settling Persian matters squarely and loyally between themselves. For, in that case, rival parties in Persia will not be encouraged or secretly assisted by either of the two great Powers, which, on the contrary, will probably endeavour to quell any disturbance. It is therefore quite probable that Mr. Mohammed Ali will wisely submit to accomplished facts and not antagonise the Constitution promulgated by his father.

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THE CHINESE OPIUM DECREE.

PROPOSALS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

China has submitted her opium proposals. These consist of six provisions as follows:

1. Restriction of the importation of Indian opium (the disappearance of the traffic within ten years, the average import of the previous five years being taken as the basis).

2. Despatch of a Chinese official to Calcutta to investigate and supervise—a condition which cannot be permitted.

3. The doubling of the import duty at present levied upon Indian opium in accordance with the opium agreement of 1855.

4. An arrangement with Hongkong regarding the prevention of the entry into China of prepared opium.

5. Enforcement in the British settlements in China of the new opium regulations.

6. Immediate enforcement of the morphia clause of the Mackay Treaty, without waiting for the assent of the other Powers.

China realizes that some delay is unavoidable, because it is necessary for the Home Government to consult the Indian Government and Hongkong. She believes that she can present a strong case for doubling the import duty, inasmuch as Indian opium is of double strength as compared with native opium. Besides, she can argue that the duty levied on the selling price of opium is only a paltry percentage of the value of the luxury, says Dr. Morrison in the Times.

Difficulties are anticipated in obtaining the assent of the Powers in the international settlement at Shanghai, but the predominance of British influence in the Municipal Council will make the task easier. Here it is expected that England and the United States, whose recent commercial treaties with China contain morphia clauses, will join hands to put the clauses into operation without the delay inseparable from obtaining the assent of all the other Powers. China will require to provide for the deficit due to the strictness of the opium revenue. Should the whole traffic cease, the estimated loss to the Central Government is £230,000 in respect of Indian opium and about £200,000 in respect of native opium. The latter sum is one-third of the whole collection, the remainder being earmarked for provincial needs—a fact which explains the resistance that was expected in certain provinces to the introduction of stamp duties. The Chinese Government will now adopt the proposal which they then rejected, and will bring forward the scheme anew, the possibilities of which are very considerable.

In this province, especially at Tientsin city, the opium dens are being closed ruthlessly. Time only will show to what extent the regulations are enforced in other provinces. To make the new regulations still more effective it is probable that they will again be promulgated, but this time in the form of an Imperial decree, while a central opium department will be created to deal with the whole question and to report on the manner in which the regulations are being carried out.

COUNT ALEXIS IGNATIEFF'S ASSASSINATION.

Count Alexis Ignatieff, member of the Council of the Empire, and formerly Governor-General of Kiev, Volynia, and Podolia, was shot dead by an unknown man in the refreshment-room of the Nobles Assembly Hall at Tver. At the moment of the assassination Count Ignatieff was sitting with other members of the Zemstvo in the refreshment-room in which the Zemstvo meets. Suddenly a young man who had been sitting apart rose and, approaching the Count, fired four revolver shots at him which struck him in the heart and body. The Count died a few minutes afterwards. The murderer, followed by some of the Count's Zemstvo colleagues, fled into an adjoining room, where he turned his weapon against his own breast, firing two shots, the first of which missed, while the second took effect in the shoulder. Before he could do more his pursuers seized him and he was captured, shouting, "I did what I came to do." A card of admission to the Zemstvo bearing the name of Kalikoff was found upon him. His appearance is that of a workman.

The murderer, in the prison hospital, refused to give his name, and so far, there is no clue to his identity. He admits that he carried out the orders of the extreme section of the social revolutionaries, who recently resolved to make attempts upon the lives of the highest personages in the land. The Committee of the Union of the Russian People have telegraphed to the late Count Ignatieff's widow, condoling with her on the death of the "heroic champion of their ideas." The Opposition Press declares that the murder is one more proof of the fatality of the means at present adopted of silencing the enemies of the Government. It is a-aided by field courts-martial and wholehearted execution.

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THE RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Although the precise character of the Russo-Japanese negotiations is, and must for the present remain, a secret, Russians are daily regaled with sensational "revue" on the subject.

The *Noroe Vremya* frankly confesses that, apart from fragmentary statements which have found their way into the Press, it is ignorant of the substance of the Japanese proposals and the Russian counter-proposals. It infers, however, that the fishery question is the crux of the matter. Inasmuch as the Treaty of Portsmouth, says the *Noroe Vremya*, provides "Russia's droits de pêche," instead of "the full fishery rights" originally demanded by the Japanese, it is obvious that the latter renounced any claim to complete assimilation between the rights of the Russians and the rights of the Japanese. Although the Japanese plenipotentiaries omitted to stipulate in Article X, that their fishermen should have a right to acquire shore stations and that Japanese coasters should ply between them, Russia cannot reasonably refuse to grant these privileges without which the fishery rights would be valueless. But arbitrary interpretations of the treaty, such as the inclusion under "droits de pêche" of gathering mail, whaling, sealing, and above all, of the non-subjection of Japanese fishermen to like local authorities, must be firmly rejected. "Nobody would go to war over such details. Differences of this kind could always be referred to arbitration, the refusal of which would place Japan in an unfavourable light."

The moderate, sober tone of the *Noroe Vremya's* article deserves special commendation. Unfortunately, its contemporaries are inclined to prefer alarmist, sensational insinuations, to which they are prompted both by their need of sensational acquaintance with the facts and by their tendency to seek any pretext for attacking the present Government.

Variety would seem to be conducive to long living and daily stimulus. Nature only allows the idlers to cumber the ground for a while; long-lived families are as a rule energetic and industrious both in temperament and habits, and these people are generally blessed with brains, heart, lungs, and digestive organs of fair size. Those who wish to live long should cultivate happiness as a duty.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. of day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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TENDERS will be received at the HEAD QUARTER OFFICE, Fletcher Street, until 12 o'clock Noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th of February, 1907, for the Undermentioned Supplies and Services, for the period of 12 Months from 1st April, 1907:—

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5. Coal, Coke, Wood and Charcoal.
6. Barrack Services and Scavenging.
7. Washing.
8. Transport Services (Supply of Lauchoes, Junks, Coolies, etc.).
9. Forage.

Forms of Tender and any Particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, personally or by letter, addressed to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The Tenders must be properly filled up, signed, and dated, and no Tender will be received unless delivered upon the proper form at the HEAD QUARTER OFFICE by 12 o'clock Noon on the above date, in a closed envelope marked "TENDER" on the outside.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

HEAD QUARTER OFFICE, Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 277

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1907, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, to MONDAY, the 4th February, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 278

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 26th January, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

Consisting of:—

CHINESE FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHING STANDS, OVERMANLES, CROCKERY WARE, etc., etc.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 280

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FAVOURER with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 26th January, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 25, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED:

Consisting of:—

BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHING STANDS, OVERMANLES, CROCKERY WARE, etc., etc.

TERMS:—As usual.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:—

Epitome of the Week's News. Leading Articles:—

A Bad Decree. Yuan Shih-kai. Another "Model Settlement." Hongkong's Status. Japan and China.

Hongkong Sanitary Board. Supreme Court. Another Highway Robbery. Bravery Recognized. The Governor's Return. Sale of Naval Vessels. Junk Bay Flood. European Lady Robbed. Shanghai Municipal Council for 1907.

Companies:—

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. West Point Building Co., Ltd. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Correspondence. Canton-Kowloon Railway Loan Agreement. Confucian Revival. Slave Hunter Killed. Philippine-Japanese Association. Opium Pourparlers. Administrative Experiments in Coochin-China.

So Seen? Swatow Railway Report. Another Faking Decree. Interesting Chinese Claims at Manila. The Famine in Chikiang. Steamship Subsidies. Ma Dai San, The Boycott Leader. Canton. The "Crack Children's Fund." Kelang (Amoy) Municipal Council. The Scotch Concert. Commercial. Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash. Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or 51 cent for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage 82.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1907.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, 618, S.C.

ALL Members of ST. JOHN'S LODGE are desirous of being Present at the Presentation of the Masonic Address to H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst. apply to the SECRETARY, Masonic Hall, before the 26th inst.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 278

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 30th and 31st January, 1907, commencing each day, at 11 a.m., at the Central Police Station's Compound, and at the Tsim-Tai Police Station, Kowloon, respectively, SUNDAY UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS,

Comprising:—

CHINESE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, PIECE GOODS, SALT FISH, INDIGO, DRIED LICHES and LUNG-NGAN, MATCHES, CHINESE PAPER, BLACK-WOOD WARE, TOBACCO, WAX, CHINESE UMBRELLAS, CHINESE CANDLES, RATTAN, MATTING, VERMILLION, &c., &c., &c.

Also:—

A Quantity of GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 282

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

I have this Date appointed Mr. H. GOYNE STEVENS to Act as Attorney for me during my Absence from the Colony.

During my Temporary Absence Dr. AINSIE will attend to my Patients.

Dr. J. H. SWAN. Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. 270

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1906.

We have Admitted Mr. WILLIAM WILSON and Mr. RICHARD NIKOLAUS ONLY Partners in our Firm from this Date.

TAIT & Co. Amoy, 1st January, 1907. 138

BOOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the BOOTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL on TUESDAY, the 29th January, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 272

D.G. LODGE OF SOUTH CHINA AND HONGKONG E.C.

M.S. who are NOT Members of any Lodge in the Colony are reminded that applications for Tickets to H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S Reception must reach THE D.G. DIR. OF CEREMONIES, F.C., Masonic Hall, before the 31st inst.

Members of Lodges in the Colony desirous of attending should apply to the SECRETARIES of their Lodges, to whom full particulars are being sent, before the 31st inst.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 273

ZEITLAND LODGE, No. 535, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZEITLAND LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 274

WANTED: Able Correspondent in English to contribute to a monthly Trade Journal in India and to supply Market Reports, Statistics and General Commercial News. Also energetic and influential Agents to canvass for the same and Merchants and Manufacturers to send their price lists, specialties, &c., for review. Apply to the publishers, THE LIND-EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Times Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 235

INPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION. CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

OWING to the probable high cost of one quality of Timber, the Railway Company will accept Tenders with sample submitted for the following MIXED AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD SLEEPERS, 50,000 in all, in proportional quantities, in addition to Grey Gum and Iron Bark:—

TURPENTINE. TALLOW WOOD. RED and WHITE MAHOGANY.

The Tenders will be opened on the 4th Feb., 1907, at 2 p.m., as previously advertised.

By Order, K. Y. KWONG, Engineer-in-Chief. Yue-Han Railway, Canton, 22nd January 1907. 267

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

ALL THE SEATS FOR THE GRAND GALA NIGHT.

OF THE "ALADDIN"

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 26th inst., at 9 p.m. Having been Booked the Plan of Seats is now CLOSED.

Only STANDING ROOM may be Available.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 261

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 26th January, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Ice House Street),

One 20-BORE FOWLING PIECE by H. Hodgson, Ipswich.

One REMINGTON 12-BORE FOWLING PIECE.

One 12-BORE FOWLING PIECE.

Two LADY'S SALOON RIFLES: And 3 GENT'S BICYCLES (2 New Ones).

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 276

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 26th January, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Ice House Street),

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, &c.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, SEX-TANTS, BINOCULARS, SOUNDING MACHINES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, BILLIARD BALLS AND CUBES, PICTURES, NEW SPRING OVERCOATS, FELT HATS, SILK UMBRELLAS, CAPS, &c., &c.

Also:—

One REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE with 60 RECORDS, PATENT SHIPS LOGS, BENSON'S GOLD WATCH and a Quantity of ENGLISH GOLD JEWELRY; And

One Set ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA—25 Vols. with Rotating Case to 8 1/2 Vols. PROCEEDINGS of the INSTITUTE of CIVIL ENGINEERS. One Set ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA—Unabridged, 15 Vols. One WEBSTER'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY. One WEBSTER'S FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY. One Set ORDINANCES of HONGKONG, and One Powerful MICROSCOPE in Case by Crouch, London.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 268

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of January, 1907, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of One Lot of Crown Land, at Yau Ma Tei, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 268

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot. Registry No. Locality. Boundary Measurements. Cont. in Sq. Ft. Cont. in Acres. Annual Rent. Term of Years. Upset Price.

1. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

2. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

3. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

4. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

5. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

6. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

7. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

8. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

9. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

10. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

11. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

12. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

13. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

14. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

15. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

16. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

17. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

18. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

19. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

20. Yau Ma Tei. 118 540 560 11 355 260 11 355 2,500 75 72,500

AUCTION

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FAVOURER with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 26th January, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOM, at No. 8, Queen's Rd. Central, A COLLECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS, Consisting of:—

SATSUMA, CLOISONNE, BRONZE BRASS, and LACQUERED WARE, SCREENS, SILK EMBROIDERIES, FRAMES, PICTURES, &c., etc.

TERMS:—As usual.

Catalogue will be issued.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 275

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 26th January, 1907, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1906, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, until SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, both days inclusive, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 18th January, to SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 178

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 26th January, 1907, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 18th January, to SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary. Hongkong, 26th January, 1907. 183

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1907, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The REGISTER of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th January, to MONDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 14th January, 1907. 204

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1907, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The REGISTER of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th January, to MONDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 14th January, 1907. 204

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1907, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The REGISTER of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th January, to MONDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 14th January, 1907. 205

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, HONG KONG, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th January, to MONDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 21st January, 1907. 252

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to:— B. R., Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. (2368)

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after the FIRST FEBRUARY next, PRICES for HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, &c., will be REDUCED as follows:—

Hair Cutting - 60 cents. Shaving - 25 " Shampooing - 25 " Trimming Beards - 25 " Singeing Hair - 25 " Face Massage - 60 " Dressing Razors - 50 "

By Order, M. A. A. SOUZA, Secretary, The FRANKLIN Hotel Buildings. Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 212

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to:— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [92]

TO LET.

(EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART).

THE "GROVE," having 20 Rooms, with detached Out-Houses and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon. Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and Bells completed installed.

MARK HAMBOURG TALKS



About the Music Nerve—

A great musician seems to be one big nerve—The Music Nerve—which thrills and vibrates to every mood and emotion, and thus the very ardour of genius exhausts the nerve force far more rapidly than is usual with less gifted people. Interviewed recently about this important fact, Mr. Mark Hambourg, the wonderful master of the piano, admits that the nervous strain of continuous recitals taxes his energy so heavily that he finds it necessary to replenish his nervous system with a course of Phosferine. So highly does Mr. Hambourg esteem the recuperative powers of the famous nerve tonic, that he willingly allows us to reproduce his opinion of the invigorating qualities of Phosferine.

And how to safeguard it.

MARK HAMBOURG writes:—"I consider I have derived considerable benefit from the use of Phosferine and find it to be an excellent pick-me-up after my recitals."—November 3, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

"EVERY DROP IS WORTH A DIAMOND"

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Neuralgia
Rheumatism
Indigestion
Backache
Laminitis
Mental Exhaustion
Premature Decay
Nervous Debility
Stomach Disorders

Brain-Fag
Sleeplessness
Exhaustion
Influenza
Headaches
Hysteria
Faintness
Anæmia
Depression of Spirits

Scleritis
Nervous Prostration
Palpitation
Loss of Appetite
Melancholia
Nervous Ailments
Nervous Dyspepsia
Impoverished Blood
Impure Blood

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring shattered constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged new life and energy.

It is the most powerful Nerve and Recuperative Tonic known. It removes Mental Depression, want of Tone and Nerve Power. It has remarkable Health-giving, Strength-giving, Energising, and Rejuvenating properties.



The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands.

To the Royal Family
H.M. the Emperor of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia

H.M. the Emperor of China
H.M. the Crown Princess of Roumania
H.M. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.M. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia
H.M. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors:—Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/6 and 2/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/6 size.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong 25th January, 1907:—"The improvements in rates reported in our last have been fairly well maintained, and although a few of the leading stocks show a slight decline at time of closing, others have improved, and the balance for the week shows no material change. Exchange on London T/T 2/2 1/2, on Shanghai 7/3.

BAKERS.—A few further sales of Hongkong and Shanghai were made during the early part of the week at \$850, and sales in Shanghai are reported at \$1090. Later, however, the local rate weakened in sympathy with a fall on the London market to £108. 10s., and some small sales were effected at 89 1/2, at which the market closed with sellers. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have improved to \$780 with sales, and close with buyers. Yangtze have been placed at \$157 1/2. Cantons have needed to \$295 without sales. North China unchanged and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have found buyers at \$275, closing quiet at that rate. Chinas continue in demand at \$80, but we have no business to report.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong Canton and Macao remain steady at \$30 with small sales. Indos have ruled practically nominal at \$87. Star Ferries (old) have been placed at \$30 and \$21, closing steady at quotation. Shell Transport, under a demand and supply, have improved to \$30 with sales and no sales. New Amoy Docks have declined to \$12, and close with buyers at that rate, after some sales. Shanghai Docks have improved in the north, and after sales at Tls 107 close with buyers at Tls 108. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have ruled steady at Tls 235 ex new issue, and Tls 225 for the new issue.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue to rule firm and the rate has improved to \$121 without bringing out any more sellers. West Point has been in a small demand and the rate has improved to \$12, with no sales to report. Hotels have been enquired for at \$115 without leading to business. Humphreys, after sales at \$1190, \$1190 and \$112 close steadily at the last rate.

CORPORATE MILLS.—Several important improvements have taken place in the rates for the Northern Mills. Ewes have gone up to 74, Internationals to 62, Laou Kung Mows to 130, and Soy Chees to 375. Hongkong remain quiet and without business at \$112.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have found further buyers at \$9 1/2, Comments at \$21 and \$21 1/2, Electrics at \$16 and Ropes at \$21, the same rate as last week. Imports improved to \$250 with buyers after sales at \$240. Steam Water Boats have been placed at the reduced rate of \$67, and Powells at \$71.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong—27th January, Sunday, September, Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Festival: Venite, Hine; Psalms, of the 27th morning: To Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 33, 228 and 83. Evening (6.45 p.m.) Responses, Festival: Psalms, of the 27th evening: Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Wesley in F; Anthem "From all that dwell"—Walmley; Hymns, 489 (Tune 46) and 477. Sevenfold Aton, Voluntary, Meditation Torcota E. d'Eury.

N. B.—Psalms 120, 122, Beethoven, 121, 123, 124, Garrett. Psalm 126, Verses 1, 2, 7, in unison. 127, "1, 2, 6." 128, "5, 6, 7." 129, "1, 2, 5, 6." 130, "1, 2, 7, 8." and G P of Psalm 131.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road, West, September, Sunday January 27th. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Hine; To Deum; Woodward; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 158, 172, 322 and 340; Kyrie, Evening Prayer 6.30. Cantate, Croft; Deum, Hopkins; Hymns, 170, 176, 196 and 229. Holy Communion 7.45 p.m.

The Church launch, Deyssing, will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards. The "Answering Bells" is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School 10—10.45 a.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Minister:—Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship, Hymn 123, Psalm 23, Anthem "Jesu, Word of God incarnate" (Gossard), Hymns 67 and 340. 12 noon Communion around the Lord's Table. Hymn 415; 4 p.m. Sunday School at Union Church, in British School, Kowloon, and at Quarry Bay. (3.30. 6 p.m. Worship, Hymn 333, Psalm 138, Hymns 507, 226 and 365. Wednesday 6 p.m. Service, with address by the Pastor. Thursday 8 p.m. Literary Club, Lecture by Rev. T. W. Pearce "The Beginning of the Protestant Propaganda in China." Friday 8.30 p.m. Ladies' Working Party; 8 p.m. C. E. Society; Subject—"Believing on the Lord Jesus Christ."

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai, Minister Rev. C. Bone. Sundays 10.15 a.m. Service at the Church; 3 p.m. Sunday School Church; 2.30 p.m. Men's Bible Class at the Home Arsenal Street; 6 p.m. Service at the Church; 8 p.m. Fellowship meeting at the Home. Monday 8 p.m. Class meeting. Wednesday 8 p.m. Gospel Temperance meeting at the Home. Thursday Bible Class at the Church. Friday 8 p.m. Class meeting at the Home. Saturday 8 p.m. Prayer meeting at the Home.

St. Andrew's, Kowloon.—(Robinson Road, near British School.) Sundays—Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd and 5th Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 6 p.m.; Children's Service (and Baptisms, if necessary) on 3rd Sundays, at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesdays—Shortened Evening Prayer with address, at 6 p.m.; Congregational Practice of Hymns, &c. at 6.45. "Hymnal Companion" used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of Service. Appropriated sittings are reserved up to, that time only; Churchings before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES, York Building, Chater Road. Sundays 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays 6.30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic), Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND CONGRESS.

(From The Times' correspondent.)

Washington, December 18th. Congress is growing restive under the avalanche of messages. Nearly the whole day yesterday was occupied in reading the messages on the public land laws, the personnel of the navy, and the Panama Canal.

To-day a special message was read transmitting the final report of Mr. Metcalf on the situation with regard to the Japanese at San Francisco. The President reiterates the intention to use all the forces of the Government, civil and military, in order to protect Japanese residents. On this point Mr. Metcalf is in full accord, as he closes his report with these words:—"If the police power in San Francisco is insufficient to meet the situation and to guard and protect Japanese residents, to whom under treaty we guarantee full and perfect protection for their persons and property, then it is clearly the duty of the Federal Government to afford such protection."

The President calls the special attention of Congress to Mr. Metcalf's concluding sentence. There was no uncertainty of tone in these words, and Congress must either act or acquiesce. Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, speaking at a banquet last night, referred to the "living monument of cordial friendship which connects the two countries," and added:—"The dream of the pessimist who sees the phantom of a struggle for supremacy between Japan and the United States for the control of the Pacific is too ridiculous to be made the subject of serious comment."

In a message accompanying the report of Mr. Metcalf the President calls attention to the very small number of Japanese children attending school (only 93) in San Francisco, to the testimony as to their brightness, cleanliness, and good behaviour, and to the fact that owing to their being scattered throughout the city the requirement for all to go to one special school is an impossible one and means that the children cannot have school facilities. The message goes on to declare that there would be no objection to excluding Japanese from the schools on the score of age, as the only point at issue is the exclusion of the children themselves. The Government, President Roosevelt formally intimates, has already directed a suit to be brought to test the constitutionality of the Act in question, but he earnestly desires that the suit will not be necessary, and that as a matter of courtesy the citizens of San Francisco will permit Japanese children to go to school.

Mr. Metcalf's report concluded as follows:—"All considerations which may move a nation, every consideration of duty in the preservation of our treaty obligations, every consideration prompted by 50 years of close friendship with the Empire of Japan, would seem to argue in favour of the United States and of all its people the fullest protection and the highest consideration for the subjects of Japan."

Mosquitoes Avoid

the presence of Carbolic
that is why the
use of

Calvert's
20%
Carbolic
Soap

has been found such an excellent
protection against the attacks of these
and other insects. It imparts also a
delightful freshness to the skin, and
of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an
advantage readily appreciated in warm
climates.

Sold by Local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by W. G. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN

as SOFT as
VELVET

Beetham's
Sarcola

Removes
ROUGHNESS,
REDNESS, HEAT,
IRRITATION, TAN, and
KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING
during the summer.

Betham, 14, 15, and 26, Broad Street, W. CHALMERS.

CLARKE'S
B. 41,
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all
acquired or constitutional dis-
charges from the Urinary Organs
in either sex. These famous Pills
also cure Gravel, Pains in the
Back and all Kidney Disorders.
Free from mercury. Forty
years' success. Sold by all
Chemists and Storekeepers
throughout the world.

O'Brien's
British
Bicycles

10 YEARS
GUARANTEE
GIVEN

Indigestion
& Bowel Disorders.CHRONIC
DYSPEPSIACHRONIC
DIARRHŒASTOMACH
CATARRH.STOMACH
ULCER.

Angier's Emulsion soothes the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, arrests fermentation, checks bacterial growth, and promotes normal, healthy action of the bowels. It has been found wonderfully efficacious in many obscure digestive and bowel troubles. It is prescribed by the medical profession for chronic indigestion, chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, stomach catarrh or ulcer, constipation, wasting bowel disorders of children, etc. It is pleasant to take and even in the hottest weather agrees perfectly with delicate stomachs. Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil and is therefore acceptable to all castes.

In three sizes:
of Chemists and Bazaars.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 32 Snow Hill, LONDON, Eng.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valençay (Drôme-France).

AGENTS:—CALDERBEE, MACLEOD & CO., HONGKONG.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

MOST
REFRESHING.

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME
IN HEALTH.

Far Superior
to the
German Kinds.

A NECESSARY
RESTORATIVE
IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

By Royal
Warrant to
His Majesty
The King.

BOVRIL

is guaranteed the product
of the finest Ox Beef.

A small quantity of Bovril added to Soups,
Curries, Stews, &c., increases their nutritive
value and improves their flavour.

ASK
for
Watson's
DUNDEE
Whisky,
No. 10.

James Watson & Co.
Ltd.,
DUNDEE.

No. 10.
Supreme
among
SCOTCH
WHISKIES.

Supplied by
Messrs. Watkins, Ltd.,
Apothecaries' Hall,
Hong Kong.

Lea and
Perrins'
Sauce.

By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHITWEN, Chinese steamer, 25th January—
from Canton.
DIOMED, British str., 3,005, W. H. Torbelle,
25th Jan.—Liverpool 14th Dec., General.
—Butterfield & Swire.
HAILAN, French str., 377, L. Anderson, 25th
Jan.—Fakel 20th Jan., and Helbow 23rd,
General—A. E. Marty.
HAILAN, British str., 1,185, J. S. Bouch, 25th
Jan.—Swatow 24th January, General—
Douglas Lafrank & Co.
JOHANNES, German str., 852, Inland, 25th Jan.
—Deli 9th Jan., Penang 11th, Singapore
15th and Helbow 24th, General—Jessen
& Co.
MACKAY, German str., 996, R. Hollner, 25th
January—Vungro Bay 22nd January—
Butterfield & Swire.
MARIS, German str., 1,169, J. Petersen, 24th
Jan.—Mauritius 30th December, Sugar—
Chinese.
RIVERPORT, British str., 2,230, S. H. Whiteway
24th January—Cardiff 5th Dec., Coal—
Admiralty.
SOPHIE RICKERS, German str., 3,548, H.
Kohn, 24th Jan.—Mojl 10th Jan., Coal—
Bradley & Co.
TAKACHINO, Japanese flag ship, (Rear-Admiral
C. Tamari on board), 3,800, Tonami, 25th
January—Amoy.
TAMING, British str., 1,550, A. W. Outerbridge,
25th Jan.—Mauritius 22nd Jan., General—
Butterfield & Swire.
TATU MARU, Japanese str., 1,951, N. Yanagi,
24th Jan.—Kobe 16th Jan., Coal and Gene-
ral—Chinese.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.
Jan. 25th.

Arcadia, British str., for Europe.
Diomed, British str., for Shanghai.
Hailan, British str., for Swatow.
Hailan, British str., for Chofoo.
Loyal, German str., for Saigon.
Triumph, German str., for Hongkong.
Yahiko Maru, Japanese str., for Java.

DEPARTURES.

AUSTRIA, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
CHANGCHOW, British str., for Swatow.
CHANGCHOW, British str., for Amoy.
DRYANHA, British str., for Shanghai.
FANGHONG, British str., for Koba (Tonkin).
HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.
KANJU MARU, Japanese str., for Saigon.
KALIN, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
PHANAGO, German str., for Bangkok.
SKULL, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., for Australia.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hailan* reports: Moderate
easterly wind and overcast.
The German str. *Mackay* reports: Fine
weather and light N.E. wind.
The British str. *Diomed* reports: Light
N.E. to E.N.E. wind, smooth sea and fine
weather.
The British str. *Taming* reports: Experienced
moderate to light N.E. monsoon, moderate
sea, and fine clear weather.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA,"
Captain A. I. Valentini, carrying 111
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this
for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 26th January,
at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the
above ports in connection with the Company's
s.s. "INDIA," 8,000 tons, from Colombo.
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London
either cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
from Bombay by the R.M.S. "EGYPT," du-
ing London on 9th March, 1907.
Parcel will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1907.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched as above
TO-DAY, the 26th inst., at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.
N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1907.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILAN,"
Captain J. S. Bouch, will be despatched for
the above Ports TO-DAY, the 26th inst.,
at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907.

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILAN,"
Captain J. S. Bouch, will be despatched for
the above Ports TO-DAY, the 26th inst.,
at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILAN,"
Captain J. S. Bouch, will be despatched for
the above Ports TO-DAY, the 26th inst.,
at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into *Sections* commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked
"k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. I. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	SUTWAIN, TOMES & Co.	MESSAGING MARITIME	About 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c, via PORTS OF CALL	OKANIMEN	Frans. str.	—	Magnus	MESSAGING MARITIME	On 5th Feb, at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	OLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Winnenberg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th Mar.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	—	P. Gressch	MELCHERS & Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG via PORTS	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Muller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Feb.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SAKONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Ross	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th Mar.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, C'HAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	KINA	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 10th Feb.
NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Biele	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th Feb.
NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th Mar.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	HAMBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	Füller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th April.
TRIESTE, &c, via SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Damianovich	SANDES, WIELER & Co.	About 31st inst.
NEW YORK	SHIH	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 9th Feb.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 14th Feb, at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SHAWMUT	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. V. Roberts	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 20th Feb, at Noon.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN	BRASILIA	Aus. str.	—	W. C. T. S. Filmer	DOYNE & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Feb.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS	KASATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	In April.
SAN FRANCISCO via PORTS	KAKOTAM	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 25th Feb.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TIMOR	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	Helms	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	MANILA	Ger. str.	—	Munson	MELCHERS & Co.	On 2nd Feb, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th Feb, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 10th Feb.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Lindeberg	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th Feb, at 4 P.M.
JAPAN	HANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Manly	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
TSINGTAO & CHEFOO	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. P. Baker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Nomoto	OSAKA SHOSHU KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	GREGORY APCAR	Brit. str.	—	S. H. Belson	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRUSSIAN	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. W. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Feb, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PAJMA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HELLAS	Ger. str.	k.w.	H. Ohta	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Feb.
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	JOSEPH MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. S. Roach	OSAKA SHOSHU KAISHA	On 27th inst., Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAILAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. Lloyd Jones	DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	LOHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	SUNGSIANG	Brit. str.	—	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Feb, at Noon.
CEBU & ILOILO	MADRAS	Brit. str.	—	R. Houghton	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 5th Feb, at 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MADRAS	Brit. str.	—	P. M. B. Loke	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-day, at 2 P.M.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" Saturday, 26th Jan., 2 P.M.
FOR SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" Saturday, 26th Jan., 4 P.M.
FOR SHANGHAI via SWATOW "KWONGSANG" Sunday, 27th Jan., daylight.
* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chofoo, Tientsin, (via Chingwan) and
Yamtsze Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kndat Lohed Datu, Simporna, Tawao,
Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect
Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	Manila.	On 26th Jan., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila.	On 2nd Feb., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.
AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ
CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

For freight and further information apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, HANGKOK & SHANGHAI.RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	About 10th Feb.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPEN- HAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"KINA"	About 10th Feb.

For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1907.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

PASSENGER SERVICE.

By the new steamers, "BRENAHA," "HABSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These
steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They
have very large cabins, provided with ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are
amidship and fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardesses carried.
These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at
NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" & "SILESIA" carry first-class passengers.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be
had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

OUTWARD. HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA. FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEEN,
SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, & HAMBURG.

SCANDIA	5th February	* SILESIA	8th February
HABSBURG	3rd March	* SCANDIA	22nd March
BRENAHA	2nd April	HABSBURG	5th April
HOHENSTAUFEN	30th April	BRENAHA	17th May
SILESIA	31st May	HOHENSTAUFEN	14th June
SCANDIA	30th June		

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.
SCANDIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 5th February
HELLAS ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 10th February
BRASILIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 14th February

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEEN.
Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,
LONDON, Oporto, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the
LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS,
Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC FLEET SERVICE" to Arabian and
Persian Gulf Ports.

SPEZIA	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	28th January
*SILESIA	NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	8th February
SAMBIA	FOR HAMBURG via PORTS	10th February
SAKONIA	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	22nd February
SLAVONIA	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	13th March
*SCANDIA	NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	20th March
BRASILIA	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	24th March
*HABSBURG	NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	5th April

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA
via
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain	Sailing Date
SHAWMUT	9,906	E. V. Roberts	On 5th February.
TREMONT	9,906	T. W. Garlick	On 26th February.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.
For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1907.

For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1907.

For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,
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Hongkong, 5th January, 1907.

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Hongkong, 5th January, 1907.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."
Captain S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th inst.,
Noon.

This steamer has superior accommodation for
passengers and is installed throughout with
Electric Light and carries a duly certified
Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

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Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c., via usual ports	ARCADIA	Noon, 26th January	See Special of Call
LONDON and ANTWERP	BORNEO	About 30th January	Freight and Passage.
COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	January	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	About 3rd February	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO and CHEFOO	"HANGCHOW"	On 26th Jan, 2 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 27th Jan, daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 29th Jan, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	On 1st Feb, 4 P.M.
OSU and LOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 5th Feb, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 11th Feb, 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 12th Feb, 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. Ohta	SUNDAY, 27th Jan., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"SHOSHU MARU" Capt. M. Nemoto	TUESDAY, 29th Jan., at Daylight.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unvalued Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ABIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1907.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

TO MARSEILLES—£61 FIRST AND £42 SECOND SALOON,
TO LONDON—£65 FIRST AND £44 SECOND SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
11899

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 30th January
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 27th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 13th March
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 27th March
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 10th April
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 24th April
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 8th May
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 22nd May
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 5th June
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 19th June
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 3rd July

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain P. Grosch, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at Naples and Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 28th Jan. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 29th Jan. and will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 29th Jan.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than £2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Visitors can be washed on board.

Conveying H.M. The King of Siam, carrying Second Class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

£21 0 0 £12 0 0 £3 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

£25 0 0 £14 0 0 £4 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

£44 0 0 £26 0 0 £8 0 0

VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

£115 0 0 £70 0 0 £22 0 0

VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

£123 0 0 £78 0 0 £24 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates as via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers' expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from Singapore to Calcutta instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
MANILA	1780 tons SATURDAY, 2nd Feb.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3277 tons THURSDAY, 28th Feb.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3802 tons THURSDAY, 28th Mar.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY, at Noon, the Steamship "MANILA," Captain Minssen, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class 1st Class 2nd Class

To MANILA £50—£30—£20—return £80—£50—

To NEW GUINEA £28—£18.10—£14.00—return £42—£27.15—

To BRISBANE £20—£12—£8—return £34—£20—

To SYDNEY £23—£14—£9—return £36—£21.10—

To MELBOURNE £23.10—£14.10—£9—return £36.5—£24.5—

To YOKOHAMA £80.00—£50.00—£40.00—return £120.00—£70.00—

To KOBE £85.00—£55.00—£45.00—return £125.00—£75.00—

To YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE

to HONGKONG £140.00—£100.00—

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 237. 0. 0.

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & C.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PREUSSEN" ... Wednesday, 30th Jan.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA "PREUSSEN" ... Wednesday, 30th Jan.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "PRINZESS ALICE" ... Wednesday, 13th Feb.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA "PRINZESS ALICE" ... Wednesday, 13th Feb.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & C.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

To London via Plymouth or Southampton

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

£62. 0. 0. £36. 10. 0. £12. 0. 0.

To Bremen

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

£65. 0. 0. £38. 10. 0. £13. 0. 0.

To Paris via Cherbourg

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

£65. 0. 0. £38. 10. 0. £13. 0. 0.

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

£65. 0. 0. £38. 10. 0. £13. 0. 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELOHRS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

For PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPRESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 14th Feb. ...	4th Mar.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb. ...	18th Mar.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 27th Feb. ...	23rd Mar.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 14th Mar. ...	1st April
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar. ...	20th April
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 11th April ...	29th April

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. JOHN, N.B. with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via St. Lawrence 260; via New York 262.

Intermediate on Steamers ... £20, " £42.

and 1st Class Railways ... £20, " £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval

Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China

and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya Annotta (Bako Pier).

SABANG BAY COALING STATION, POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.

General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.

Coaling Agents—HALL BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.

Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBELIN, AND BENGAL COAL.

No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick dispatch given DAY AND NIGHT.

Fresh Water and Ice, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.

Floating Dock available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,

YORK BUILDINGS.

12200

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL PREMIUM BONDS.

WE are the Largest Dealers in the World of these attractive Securities

WRITE to us at once for our Year Book giving full particulars.

WHAT ARE PREMIUM BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely SAFE SECURITIES, payable to Bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical Drawings either with CASH PREMIUMS varying from £40 to £10,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

OUR UNRIVALLED COMBINATIONS.

Comprised of the most advantageous Bonds, may be purchased by convenient monthly payments ranging from 15/- to £20.

Lists of drawings published fortnightly. Premiums collected free of charge.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co.

PREMIUM BOND DEALERS.

3, RUE DE LA BOURSE,

PARIS (France).

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Cutler, Palmer & Co's

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COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA.

A return of correspondence between the India Office, the Indian Government, and the British Cotton-Growing Association has been published as a Parliamentary paper (342). On August 31st, 1906, the Indian Government addressed a letter to the Secretary of State in which they expressed cordial agreement with the objects of the association, as made known by a letter from Mr. J. A. Hutton to Lord Curzon. They added that the matter had been referred to the Indian Board of Agriculture for its careful consideration; and, after mentioning various useful observations and suggestions that had been made by the Board of Agriculture, and asking for permission to appoint a cotton expert on the staff of the Board, the Government went on to say:

"The problem is largely a commercial one, and the cultivators will not abandon the coarse, hardy, prolific varieties for the fine, delicate varieties until they are satisfied that the latter yield the greater and surer profit. Our object must be to make cotton of any kind, without regard to the length of staple, a more certain yielding crop to the Indian cultivator; while we understand that one main object of the British Cotton-Growing Association is to increase the production of the long-stapled varieties suited to the needs of Lancashire. There is therefore by no means antagonistic, as the association themselves remark, and as will be seen from the above account of our action. We are inclined to think that the association can best assist in their attainment, so far as India is concerned, by aiding in arrangements adopted with a view of securing that the Indian cultivator who grows a good sample of high quality cotton, may reckon on getting a price for his produce, however small in quantity, better than the present price for the larger supplies of poor quality cotton. If the association desire to give financial assistance for the improvement of Indian cotton, the most practicable method would seem to be for it to make an annual grant, which could be utilized under orders, either in giving a subsidy to the cultivator for every acre of fine-stapled cotton grown by him, or the recommendation of the local Department of Agriculture, which would make special arrangements to help him in securing a fair price for his superior cotton, or in compensating him for any loss incurred in the initial stage of such cultivation. If this suggestion meets with the approval of the British Cotton-Growing Association, we shall be prepared to give all possible assistance in its execution."

Mr. Brodrick, in a despatch dated October 27th, 1906, sanctioned the appointment of a cotton specialist, Mr. John Morley, very soon after taking office, communicated (on January 5th, 1906) to the Indian Government the fact that the association proposed to make a growing of 22,500 for four years in aid of cotton growing in India, to be employed as the Government pleases. Mr. Hutton, in a letter to the Secretary of State dated December 6th, 1905 offering the above-mentioned grant, said:

"I would request that, as far as possible, where advances are made, that it should be stipulated that the cotton grown should either be sent to this association for sale, or that the proceeds after payment of the advances, hand over the surplus proceeds to the planter, or that arrangements should be made, as far as possible, for the money to be advanced on a business basis, so that there would be some possibility of, at any rate, some portion of it coming back again. If this can be done, I have no doubt the Council would be prepared to advance the money, and, for a further period of 10 years, to suggest that a reasonable rate of interest should be charged."

THE GOLD RESERVE.

All business men will agree with the remarks made by Sir Felix Schuster to the Institute of Bankers on the necessity of increasing the gold reserve held by the Bank of England. The recent increase in the bank rate showed how very much alive the directors of the Bank of England are to the danger of allowing our stock of gold to be depleted, but almost every business in the country has felt the inconvenience which is inseparable from the means of preventing our gold supply from being drained away to the United States. The desirability of having a large gold reserve is admitted on all hands, for business is paralysed without it; but unfortunately the experts are by no means agreed as to the best method of securing it. It is a serious matter if, as Sir Felix Schuster said, the 3 millions on current and deposit accounts in the banks in the United Kingdom are over eight hundred millions sterling, while the stock of bullion in the coffers of the Bank of England only amounts to thirty-three millions odd. Sir Felix suggests that to remedy this state of things a special reserve should be formed by each bank contributing two per cent of its liabilities on current accounts. This, he calculates, would bring in about eight millions, while, if the Post Office Savings Bank were brought into the scheme, another four millions might be looked for from that source. This reserve he would place under the control of a small committee, composed of representatives of the banks acting with the Bank of England, and he would give power to the latter, in times when the rate of interest was abnormally high, of increasing its note issue to an extent equivalent to a quarter or a third of this special reserve. It is a proposal which requires careful consideration from many points of view, but it is certainly the most practical made yet, and Sir Felix Schuster's reputation as a banker stands too high to allow even its most convinced opponents to dismiss it without careful consideration.

CONFERENCE OF ALLIES.

JAPAN MAY POINT OUT DEFECTS OF BRITISH ARMY.

The Express understands that a conference is likely to be held in Japan early next year on questions relating to mutual tactics and defence arising out of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

It is not yet certain whether military officers only will proceed from England for this purpose, or whether two or more distinguished naval officers will be included also.

It has been submitted in this respect that as England is first-class naval Power, all questions relating to her Navy should be discussed at home.

It is hoped, however, that this view may be over-ruled. It has been pointed out that as three distinguished Japanese admirals have visited England already, a visit of British admirals to Japan would suggest reciprocity, and need not be considered as a precedent.

It is not anticipated that any immediate or visible result will ensue from the conference, which, however, will serve to accentuate the alliance between the two Powers.

It is possible that Japan may point out very cautiously, but very firmly, to her ally that the organisation of her Army is neither entirely satisfactory nor capable.

OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN.

A Mail paper says:—The most common specimens of old Chinese porcelain in England are blue and white and powdered blue, and the uninitiated who visit the exhibition at Mr. T. J. Larkie's gallery, New Bond Street, of the magnificent Bourdoy Collection will be surprised at the wealth of colour of the various objects. Each case resembles a garden of flowers of dainty shapes and exquisite hues. Green responds to red and blue to gold in an infinity of tones that produce the richest harmony. This collection passes in remarkable degree the greatest of the Chinese artists from the year 960 to 1821. Before art was articulate in the Western world the Chinese had created masterpieces, and with them as with all other races colour first appealed to their senses—form came with reason and knowledge. In the case containing examples of primitive art there is a bowl (506) of the Sung period glowing like a beechwood or a virgin-croquet in autumn. In all Venetian art there are no hues to equal the depth and richness of those on this rudely formed object. In the same case there is a beautiful square vase (514) of bluish-grey, Ming period. It is, oddly enough, of Arabic design, the idea for which may have been brought from the Near East by some traveller or transmitted from India after Alexander's invasion. The ground is of turquoise-blue celadon, and it is decorated with branches of peach tree of violet enamel and flowers in white. Very charming and rare is a standing figure (534) of Kwanyin (the Goddess of Mercy), in green, red, and purple drapery. Two marriage libation cups of Ming period also, are extremely scarce, for after the ceremony these vessels are broken, as are the cups or glasses in Jewish and Russian rites. A perfect example of this period may be seen in the large vase (458) with dragons among flames, and rouge-de-ter, green, yellow, blue, and violet enamel on white ground. Of Kang-hi porcelain there are charming pieces, notably a pair of famille-verte standing figures of Court ladies (448), altering in pose and design; a figure of a priest (416), modelled with vigour and vivid expression; and a splendid large plate (337). The Yung-ching period supplies a pair of hexagonal baluster-shaped vases of the most elaborate description, both in design and execution; an oviform eggshell lantern of unusual colour; and a baluster-shaped vase of exquisite workmanship. The Kien-Lung period was a time of fancy and butterfly-like fertility—of eggshell objects, delicate in quality, tender in half-tones of rose, prunus blossom, and other hues. A large plate (184) may be mentioned. Peach and peony entwined in a decoration whose gleam is heightened by the introduction of a hint of a butterfly, and the space of lacunose white ground has fine artistic effect. But to many the gem of the collection will be a large black vase (461), Ming period, decorated in relief with the flowers of the four seasons in amber, yellow and green. It is far superior to the black vases which brought 3,700 guineas at Christie's on Friday. The quality of the porcelain is rich, and the ornamentation and spacing are happy thoughts expressed by the artist's hand. All students of Chinese art should see this exhibition.

CHINESE IN LIVERPOOL.

HOW THEY MONOPOLISE THE LAUNDRIES.

In a series of articles upon Liverpool's Yellow Peril, the special correspondent of the "Liverpool Courier" gives an account of the Chinese capture of the laundries.

The Chinese are rapidly gaining almost a monopoly in laundry work, he says, with the result that they are displacing the townspeople. This is the more distressing in its effect by reason of the fact that laundry workers are a very poor and comparatively helpless class of the community. Widows, many with children to support, take up laundry work as their only resource, while the wives of labourers eke out a scanty livelihood by the same means.

In many cases the wife of an unemployed labourer endeavours to keep body and soul together by laundry-work, while her husband is unemployed, and she is forced to search for work in the streets. Many instances can be quoted where women are appealing for half a day's work at a laundry to keep the house together while the husband is tramping from town to town.

The Chinese invasion of the laundry trade in Liverpool started twenty years ago. At that date Yee Chin opened a laundry in Newington; he was the first Chinaman connected with the sea to take up a permanent residence in Liverpool. Yee Chin flourished amazingly, he charged very high prices, and he made money fast. He was patronised by prosperous people and a lucrative business developed rapidly. He lived in some style at Aigburth, and less than ten years ago he went back to China with a pocketful of money.

At the end of Yee Chin employed British women. When his business took root, and his enterprise seemed safe and assured, he dropped the women and introduced Chinamen. This was done gradually as his business increased, the women being discharged one by one, and their places taken by imported Chinamen. These Chinese assistants often worked all night. A double shift was employed, and at one time Yee Chin was turning out as much work as a large steam laundry. Then Yee Chin went home to China, leaving some one else in his Newington shop.

Soon after his return to his native land a party of about twenty Chinamen appeared in Liverpool, and some five years ago a number of Chinese laundries sprang up in different parts of the city.

The objectionable spraying methods are an illustration of speedy (and dirty) workmanship. An English laundress damps her material either by drawing a wet cloth over it or sprinkling it with her fingers. The Chinaman takes a mouthful of water, and blows it from his lips in a fine spray, not over one garment only, but a succession of garments in turn. It is not a pleasant process to watch, but it shows wonderful skill. "I have been struck more than once by the adroit use of their lips and teeth among these people, and in dealing with thread and lacy material it finds full scope in the laundry. Whether this particular application of facial dexterity is desirable, the patrons of the Chinese may decide."

THE EARTHQUAKE.

A city, teeming with life and joy, is suddenly changed into a tomb—a living tomb, perhaps—by the action of the forces of nature. And then we stand appalled at the magnitude of those forces, and look upon what has happened with wonder! Yet our daily life offers a spectacle quite as strange in many respects, if less noticed, because we are more familiar with it. What we eat and drink is changed by the alchemy of nature into bone and muscle, brain and nerve. If a proper drink be chosen, a form of liquid food, all the requirements of nature can be fulfilled. In Van Houten's Cocoa, for instance, one has a beverage that supplies the chemical laboratory of the stomach with all that it requires for the building up of a strong, healthy body and sound nerves.

CHINESE ARMY REFORM.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Peking, Dec. 13th.

During the past fortnight an important advance has been made towards the nationalization of the Chinese army. Though the movement involves the separation of much of the direct control hitherto exercised by the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai over the modern-drilled army, it is the natural outcome of reforms long advocated by the Viceroy himself. The Viceroy retains command of the 2nd and 4th Divisions, and that temporarily only. Six of the other divisions have been taken over by the newly reconstituted Ministry of War, of which the president, T'ieh-hang, is a sworn brother of the Viceroy. The Ministry is also engaged in assuming control of the divisions at Wu-chang, at present under Chang Chih-tung, and those at Nanking and Pa-chau. The Government, judging from the telegrams received, has every reason to believe that the reform is popular. The officers are proud to belong to a national army rather than to separate provincial commands.

The uncertain factor is the question of payment, and time alone can show whether the new Ministry will continue the same punctuality of payment which is the secret of the success of Yuan Shih-kai. There is no need of apprehension for some time, funds being available for payment of the divisions under the War Office for at least another year, if not directed to other uses. The restriction of his command to two divisions has relieved the Viceroy of many burdens of payment hitherto defrayed from provincial revenues.

The reforms contemplated in the army are encouraging. There is a promise of an army budget and an army audit, and a central drilling department is to be established. The troops are not to be increased in numbers, but greater efficiency is aimed at. A considerable number of officers are being sent to France, while it is almost certain that menaces will not be held next year, and the expenditure of half a million sterling spent over the last manoeuvres will be saved to the country. Another good feature is the attention paid by the Chinese to the temperate reports of foreign experts on the last manoeuvres. With growing knowledge the Chinese seem to have a better perception than they had last year of the many defects of their army organization.

THE CENTURY OF THE GIRL.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

"This is the 'girl's century.' The school girl, who used to be of little account, has discovered herself, and the possibilities of this discovery are enormous," said Miss Jessie Ackermann, the "girls' friend," to an "Express" representative.

Miss Ackermann, who has travelled five times round the world, has been appointed "world's organising president" to the Girls' Realm Guild of Service and Good Fellowship.

"It is not only because I love girls and because I consider them one of the most interesting studies of the age that I have taken up this work, but because the girl has been misunderstood," Miss Ackermann said.

"This world has accepted the verdict that women think in 'flocks,' that they can have no individuality of opinion. And yet I have found this 'flock' theory to be entirely false. Take any girl apart, draw her out, and you will soon discover her individuality."

"The girl of Japan is developing a wonderful personality. When the question of a woman's university was first mooted there was great opposition from the men. A few enterprising girls set to work, a university to accommodate 500 students was built, and there were 1,000 applications for admission."

"The Japanese girls are absorbing Western ideas about home life. Although the old marriage custom of buying a wife, who is not seen until after the ceremony, is still prevalent, there are likely to be great reforms at no very distant date."

"The Chinese girl, whose interest never wandered beyond her home, is also clamouring for education."

"The educational outlook for the Indian girls in Zanzibar is the darkest. When I first went into a zenana some of the girls fled crying with fear. They had never seen a white woman and thought I was suffering from some terrible disease."

"There are 45,000,000 women in the zenanas. There are 40,000,000 girls under fourteen years of age in India, and only 400,000 are being educated."

"In March I am going to 'whip up' the Progressives in the guild. I go on to Italy, then to Australia, and finally to South America."

"The wonderful way in which the English girls have banded themselves together in our guild is extraordinary. And the help that a girl can give to a girl in hundreds of small ways is immeasurable."

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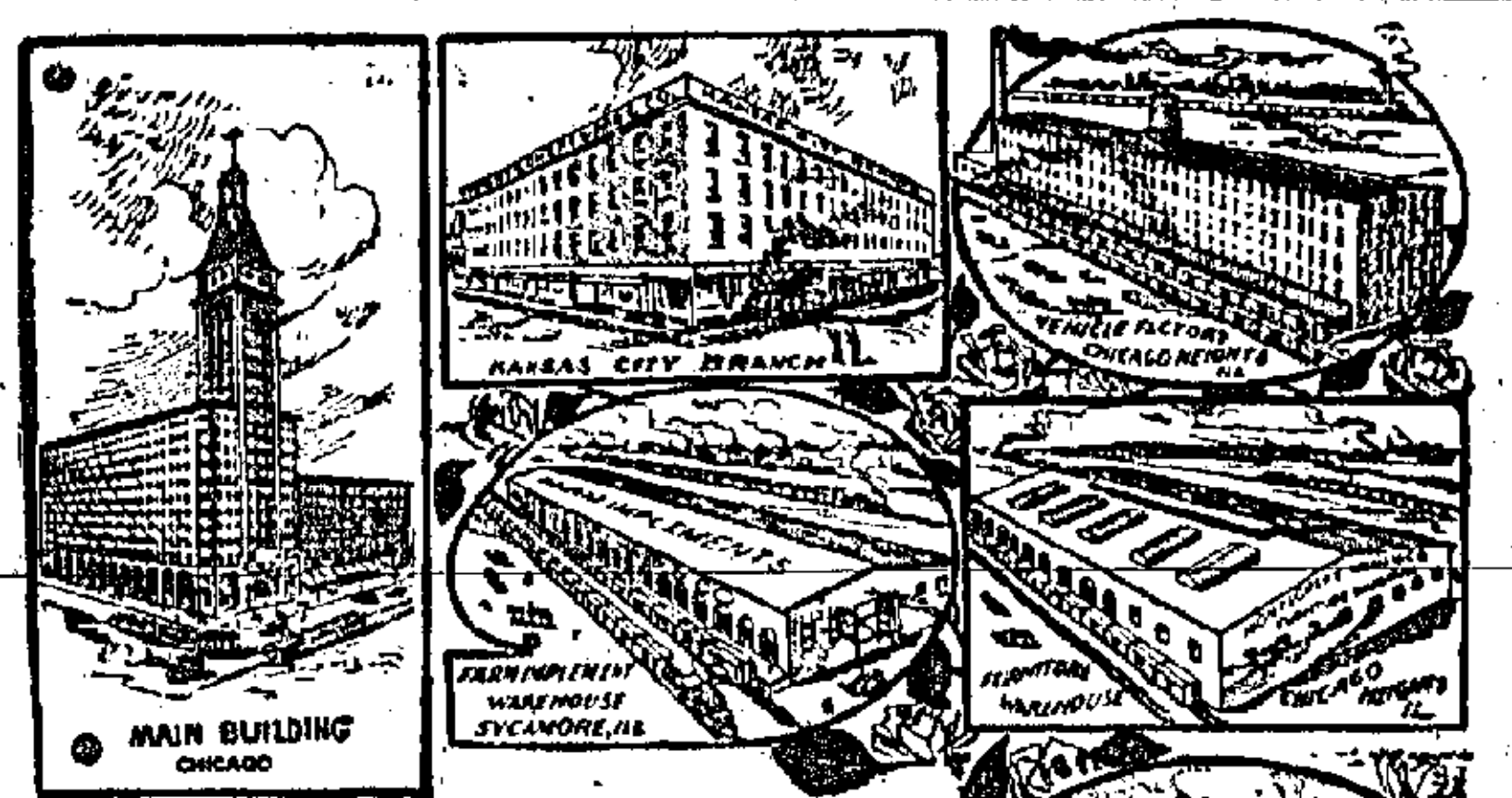
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(Signed) MISS MADELINE CLUTTER.

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南大	Tai Tsau—Plantains	—
精條	Luk Yau—Pumelo, Amoy	—
精條	Chim Lo Luk Yau—Pumelo, Siam	9
精條	San Hop Ts—Walnuts, Fresh	15
精條	Hop Ts—Walnuts, Green	—
精條	VEGETABLES, &c.	—

竹筴	Shanghai 'Ta Chai Chuk-	
菜胆	Artichoke, Shanghai	" 8
菜心	Long Sui T'ai-toi-Asparagus, dx.	" 8
豆苗	Chai Sun Bamboe Shoots	" lb.
豆苗	Ngai Tai-Beans, Sprout	" 4
菜心	Tau Kok " Long	" 4
菜心	Min Tau " Broad	" 8
菜心	Pin Tau " French, S'hai	" 8
菜心	Mo Mon Bin Tau-Beans	" 8
菜心	Macao (French)	" 8
菜心	Hung Tau T'o'i-Boetroot	each 2
菜心	Kau Sun-Cane Shoots	" bundle 3
菜心	Tring Ke-Brijnjal, Green	" lb. 6

知元白	Tuen Ké - "	Rad.....	"	3
菜花	Pak T'oi - Brassica	"	"	3
笋	Chuk Shun - Bamboo Shoots	"	"	3
菜花	S'hai T'oi - Cabbage, Chinese	"	"	3
菜花	K'ai K'ai T'oi - "	Shanghai	saou	3
菜花	Kam Nün - Carrots	"	"	3

花蔴藤	Ye Ts'ai Fa—Cauliflower	10
花蔴菜	Ta Ye Ts'ai Fa—Large Size	23
花蔴菜	Chung Ye Ts'ai Fa—Cauliflower, Mod. Size	13
蕪菁	Can Ts'ai—Colery, China	16.5
蕪菁干	Young Can Ts'ai—Colery, Eng.	3
吃苦	Fa Kwa—Bitter Squash	10
嫩辣青	Kon Lat Chia—Chilies, Dried	10
嫩辣青	Tsing Lat Tsai—Chilies, Green	8
嫩花紅	Hung Fa Tsai—Chilies, Red	8
瓜菜	Tsing Kwa—Cucumber	10

胡椒	Ka Lā Tsoi Liu—Curry Leaf.	—
胡椒	English	—
胡椒	Ch'ung Tsa—Garlic.	3
胡椒	Lo Keung—Jinger, old	7.
胡椒	Tsz Keung—Jinger, young	8
胡椒	Tsz'ing Tsa—Green Peas	5
胡椒	Kan Lik—Horse Radish, 'Shai	22
胡椒	Suk Mai—Sweet Corn	—
胡椒	Suk Mai—Sweet Corn	—

生洋	Young Tsang Tsaoi—Lett. 133...	2
	Mush Melon.....	
葫荽生	Shang Tsao Ku—Maaruaa,	1b.
	fresh.....	
茄名	Mo Ko—Ochra	
銀絲生	Young Tsung Pau—Onions, Tsau.....	6
銀絲生	Shang Tsung—Onions, Green.....	4
頭絲本日	Yat Pau Tsung Pau—Onions,	
	Japanese.....	
銀絲海上	Shanghai Tsung Pau—Onions,	

茄毛	Shanghai	5
茄毛	Makka—Okross	"
菜肉厚	Young Kuan Si—Parley, Eas.	"
	bundle	per lb. \$12
仔薯利得	Foochow Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	
	Foochow	lb. 3
仔薯海上	Shanghai Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	
	Shanghai	lb. 3
仔薯本日	Yat Pun Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	

牙醫門	Japanese	3
牙醫門	O Mun Shu Tsai - Potatoes,	3
	Macao	3
牙醫門	Fa Ke Shu Tsai - Potatoes,	6
	American	6
牙醫門	Fan Shu - Potatoes, Sweet	2
牙醫門	Chung Kwa - Pumpkin	2
牙醫門	Chu Tsai Tsai - Fennel	2
牙醫門	Hung Pa - Parsnips	3
牙醫門	Yi Tsai - Cabbage	3
牙醫門	Chung Tsai - Shalots	12
牙醫門	Yin Tsai - Spinach	12
牙醫門	Fai Tsai - Carrots	5
牙醫門	Fan Ka - Potatoes	5
牙醫門	Lo Pak - Spinach Chinese	12

角豆	Tau kok.....	10	6
藕蓮	Lin Ngau—Lily Root.....	10	—
雪蓮菜	Yung Lo Pak—Turnips, Eng.	10	2
咸菜	Tsit Kwa—Vegetable Marrow,		
	American	10	
慈馬	Mt 'Tai—Water Chestnuts,		
	Common	10	

鷓鴣菜	Kwai Lun Ma' Poi - Water,	3
鷓鴣菜	Chestnuts, Mandarin	10
鷓鴣菜	Sai Yung Poi' - Water Cress,	10
鷓鴣菜	Tai Sha - Yams.	10

C. W. BURR
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G. A. WOODCOCK,
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Figure 1